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Note.—Throughout this *Gazette* the names in Italics within parentheses are those of Communicators of Inventions.

Complete Specifications.

Patent Office, Perth,
6th February, 1903.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Applications for the Grant of Letters Patent, and the complete Specifications annexed thereto, have been *accepted*, and are now open to public inspection at this Office.

Any person or persons intending to oppose such applications must leave particulars, in writing, in duplicate (on Form D), of his or their objections thereto, within two calendar months from the date of this *Gazette*. A fee of Ten shillings (10s.) is payable with such notice.

Application No. 3816.—THOMAS WILLIAM MESSENGER, of Quorn, South Australia, Engineer, "*Improvements in Ear Trumpets.*"—Dated 9th April, 1902.

Claims:—

1. In ear trumpets the combination with one or more trumpets having downwardly projecting ear pieces of a framework for supporting the same adapted to form the crown of a hat cap or other head gear.
2. In ear trumpets the combination with one or more trumpets having downwardly projecting ear pieces and provided with open bell-shaped mouths arranged to bear upon the top of the forehead, of a framework adapted to form the crown of a hat cap or other head gear.
3. In ear trumpets the combination with a framework adapted to form the crown of a hat cap or other head gear, of two trumpets supported within the same having bell-shaped open mouths extending towards the front in such manner that they bear upon the front bones of the forehead, said trumpets extending to the rear portion of the framework then doubling upon themselves and having downwardly projecting ear pieces, the front portion being made to fit telescopically upon the rear portion, substantially as described.
4. In ear trumpets the combination with a framework adapted to form the crown of a hat cap or other head gear, of one or more trumpets having downwardly projecting ear pieces and connected by plates (such as E) having slots (such as E^1) whereby they may be adjusted as may be required, substantially as described.
5. In ear trumpets in which one or more trumpets are arranged within a framework adapted to form the crown of a hat cap or other head gear, ear pieces (such as D) having downwardly projecting pieces (such as D^1) arranged upon the underneath side, substantially as described.

Specification, 6s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 3838.—ARCHIBALD MERTON WHITE, of Bolivia, New South Wales, Grazier (assignee of JOSEPH AINSWORTH), "*Improvements in Plough Shares.*"—Dated 22nd April, 1902.

Claims:—

1. A plough share whether its said face be hollowed or otherwise having grooves in said face substantially as herein described and explained.
2. A plough share whether its face be hollowed or otherwise having a ridge on the land-side formed by a groove on the face of said share substantially as herein described and explained.

Specification, 2s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4062.—CHARLES VICTOR RITCHIE, of Victoria Park, Western Australia, Engine Fitter, "*A new self-acting automatic wine, beer, and vat tilter.*"—Dated 26th September, 1902.

Claims:—

1. A cask tilting cradle provided with rocks as a1, counter balance weights as d, and cask runners as c, the whole constructed and arranged so that the cask is caused to tilt in an automatic and reciprocal manner substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth and explained and as illustrated in the attached drawings.
2. A cask tilter as above described and claimed in combination with a skid as e, employed for loading the cradle and having runners as e2, and f1, and which skid also acts by its roller f1, as a continuous retention wedge during the tilting operation substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth and explained and as illustrated in the attached drawings.

Specification, 4s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4156.—KARL SCHNETZER, Engineer, at Aussig-on-Elbe, 102 Krammel (Austria), "*Improvements in Soap Moulding Machines.*"—Dated 3rd December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. In a soap moulding machine the combination of a cooling vessel and of smooth metal moulds mounted therein, the bottoms of which are formed of movable plungers, substantially as described for the purpose set forth.
2. In a soap moulding machine the combination of a cold water container and smooth metal moulds mounted therein, the bottoms of which are formed of movable plungers, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

Specification, 4s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4184.—JAMES HOLDEN BRAITHWAITE, of Gawler Road, Barnsley, Yorkshire, England, "*A new or improved free wheel and variable speed gearing for use in connection with velocipedes, motor cars and the like, and for other purposes.*"—Dated 16th December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. A new or improved free wheel and variable speed gear comprising a driven part preferably taking the form of a circular plate or disc, furnished with radial slots or recesses, a driving part which may take the form of a chain ring, carried against the driven part and furnished with an annular groove or channel containing clutch blocks corresponding in number to the radial grooves in the driven part, and each engaging one of the said slots or grooves by means of a lateral pin, stud or extension; in combination with means for raising and lowering the driving part against the face of the driven part, so that it may be more or less eccentric thereto; substantially as set forth.
2. A new or improved free wheel and variable speed gear, consisting of a disc such as *a* formed integrally with or secured to a hub such as a^1 or other part or mechanism required to be driven, and formed with radial slots or grooves such as a^2, a chain ring such as *b*, furnished with an annular channel or groove formed with a strengthening flange such as b^2, carried against the face of the plate or disc *a*, and supported on ball bearings by a circular disc *d*, carried on a broad ring d^1 mounted upon the hub or the like a^1 and furnished with a broad flanged opening d^2 to allow of the disc *d* and chain ring *b* sliding up and down against the face of the plate or disc *a*, in combination with the mechanism for raising and lowering the disc *d* and chain ring *b*; substantially as described and shown with reference to the accompanying drawings and for the purposes specified.
3. The combination with a free wheel and variable speed gear such as above claimed of the mechanism for raising and lowering the chain ring or driving member; substantially as described and shown with more particular reference to Figs. 1, 7 and 15 to 17 of the accompanying drawings.
4. The modified arrangement for rendering the variation in gear automatic; substantially as described and shown with more particular reference to Figs. 18 to 20 of the accompanying drawings.

Specification, 8s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4185.—FREDERIC MOORE, Lynwood, Marrickville Road, Marrickville, New South Wales, Draftsman, "*Oil and Grease Separator.*"—Dated 16th December, 1902.

Claims:—

1 In apparatus for separating oil or grease from water a tank provided with partitions alternately starting from the top and the bottom of the tank, those partitions starting from the top not reaching to the bottom of the tank, and those starting from the bottom not extending much beyond a point midway between the top and bottom, whereby the mixture of oil and water passing between these pairs of partitions shall receive a "send" upwards to a point where most of the oleaginous particles will remain, as herein set forth.

2. In apparatus for separating oil or grease from water a tank provided with alternate baffle plates extending from the top to near the bottom of the tank, and from the bottom to a point approximately midway to the top of the tank, in combination with a spreader plate to meet the inflow of water and adapted to spread such water in a film over the plate, as specified.

3. In apparatus for separating oil or grease from water a tank provided with alternate baffle plates extending from the top to near the bottom of the tank, and from the bottom to a point approximately midway to the top of the tank in combination with side cocks placed at or about the normal level of the water within the tank and adapted to draw off the superfluous oil or liquid grease which may be separated and lie on the surface of the water, as herein set forth.

4. In apparatus for separating oil or grease from water where the inflow is intermittent and comes with a rush a series of baffle plates extending from the top of the tank, the preceding plate having a larger aperture beneath it than the next plate in the series and so on to the last plate in combination with a series of baffle plates projecting from the bottom of the tank but not reaching much beyond the mediate line of the tank, as specified.

5. In apparatus for separating oil or grease from water where the inflow is intermittent and comes with a rush, a series of baffle plates extending from the top of the tank, but not to the bottom, and an alternate series of baffle plates extending upwards from the bottom of the tank to a point midway between the bottom and the top in combination with a syphon in the last division of the tank, such syphon being adapted to syphon the water, but not the oleaginous matter, from the tank into the outflow pipe, as and for the purposes specified.

Specification, 5s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4186.—HORATIO COLLINS, of 15 Water Street, Liverpool, Lancaster, England, Mining Engineer, "*Improvements in or connected with Liquid Pumps.*"—Dated 16th December, 1902.

Claims:

1 The herein described improved mine or other pumping machinery, namely, machinery comprising two or more pumps and sets of connecting means consisting of ropes, belts, chains, rods, or the like, connecting the parts of the mechanisms operated by the engine and the pumps, and adapted to operate in tension in their upward or inward strokes, these connecting means being connected together at the lower or outer part of the system, whereby the upward or inward pull of the one set of connections pulls the other set of connections and parts in the opposite direction, and operates the pump or pumps connected with same.

2. Mine or other pumping machinery, comprising two pumps, reciprocating parts operated by the engine or motor, and tensional connecting means, connecting said reciprocating parts with the pumps, and said connecting means and pumps being also connected together, and adapted to be operated by such connections or connecting means in opposite directions, whereby said pumps are operated by alternating pulling movements or actions; substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. Mine or other pumping machinery comprising two pumps, reciprocating parts operated by the engine or motor, and tensional connecting means, connecting said reciprocating parts with the pumps, and connections at the upper part of the machinery connecting the two sets of pumps actuating tensional connections or means, and the pumps, and arranged and adapted to balance same; substantially as and for the purposes specified.

4. In mine or other pumping machinery, the combination of alternating connecting ropes, belts, chains, or the like, at the upper part or beginning of the system, operated by the engine or motor, and pulleys and crossheads; arranged and adapted to operate substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

5. In mine or other pumping machinery, the combination of sets of alternating tensional main descending ropes, chains, rods, or the like, upper connecting pieces, plungers or plunger stems, and connecting crossheads; arranged and adapted to operate substantially as herein set forth.

6. In mine or other pumping machinery, the combination of sets of alternating tensional main descending ropes, chains, rods, or the like; plungers or plunger stems; and ropes, belts, or the like, and pulleys, connecting said sets of descending ropes, chains, rods, or the like, and plungers or plunger stems, at the lower part of the machinery; arranged and adapted to operate substantially as herein set forth.

7. In a mine or other pump the combination of two sets of wheels (a a^1) or like means, operated by the engine; ropes, chains, or the like (b b^1), connected with said wheels or the like; main descension ropes, rods, chains, or the like (c c^1); pump plungers (p p^1); connecting pieces (d d^1); lower connecting ropes, chains, or the like (h); and pulleys (i), and balancing ropes, belts, chains, or the like (r), and pulleys r^1; arranged and operating as set forth.

8. The arrangement and construction of the parts of pumping machinery as shown in and set forth with reference to the drawings.

Specification, 14s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4187.—COURTENAY WILLIAM THOMPSON, of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, "*Improvements in Rock-drilling Machines.*"—Dated 22nd July, 1902.

Claims:—

1. In hydraulic rock drills having a drill tool operated on the blow-giving strokes by the impact of water on a piston working in a cylinder, a passage, or passages, along the drill tool and such as at one end to open into the hole when being drilled and at or towards the other end being in communication with the space within the cylinder or its connections so as to receive water from the same source as that which gives the blow-giving movement to the tool, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore described.

2. In hydraulic rock drills, means for giving the drill tool its blow-giving strokes by the impact of water on a piston working in a cylinder and for enabling the return movements to be effected independently of the water which gives the blow-giving movements, substantially as hereinbefore described.

3. In hydraulic rock drills having a drill tool operated on the blow-giving strokes by the impact of water on a piston working in a cylinder, the employment (in substitution for means for bringing the tool, piston and cylinder up to the work) of a cylinder of a length in excess of the length of the reciprocating strokes of the piston sufficient to allow of the piston and tool being moved along the cylinder so as to bring the tool up to its work at successive reciprocations by the actuating water admitted to, and retained in, the cylinder, either at both sides of the piston, or at the rear side of the piston only substantially as hereinbefore described.

4. In hydraulic rock drills operated on the blow-giving strokes by the impact of water on a piston working in a cylinder, an air vessel, or equivalent resilient storage of pressure water in communication by a small opening with the supply of water for actuating the piston for the blow-giving strokes of the tool and in communication by a larger opening with the outlet for water from the said resilient storage to the cylinder substantially as hereinbefore described.

5. In hydraulic rock drills having a drill tool operated on the blow-giving strokes by water acting on a piston working in a cylinder, the combination of means for supplying water means for causing the blow-giving strokes to be given by the impact of water on the piston, a passage, or passages, along the tool and a passage, or passages, in, or past, the piston for the admission of such water to the passage, or passages, along the tool, the return strokes of the piston and tool being effected by means independent of the said water supply, substantially as hereinbefore described.

6. In hydraulic rock drills operated on the blow-giving strokes by the impact of water acting to give the blow-giving strokes through a piston working in a cylinder of a storage of resilient pressure in communication with the water supply by a small opening and with the cylinder by a larger opening and a passage, past or through, the piston communicating with a passage or passages through, or along, the tool substantially as, and for the purposes hereinbefore described.

7. In hydraulic rock drills means for giving the drill tool its blow-giving strokes by the impact of water on a piston working in a cylinder of a length in excess of the length of the reciprocating strokes of the piston sufficient to allow the piston and tool being brought forward to its work in the cylinder, the blow-giving impact of water being received from an air vessel, or equivalent storage of water under resilient pressure, and the return strokes of the piston and tool being effected by means independent of the power which gives the blow-giving strokes, substantially as hereinbefore described.

8. In hydraulic rock drills means for giving the drill tool its blow-giving strokes by the impact of water on a piston working in a cylinder of a length in excess of the length of the reciprocating stroke of the piston sufficient to allow of the piston and tool being brought forward in the cylinder, to the work, the blow-giving impact of water being received from an air-vessel or equivalent storage of water under resilient pressure, and the return strokes of the piston and tool being effected by means independent of the power which gives the blow-giving strokes and a passage or passages along the drill tool such as at one end to open into the hole when being drilled and at the other end being in communication with the space at the rear of the piston so as to receive water from the said space substantially as hereinbefore described.

9. The several arrangements and combinations of parts constituting rock-drilling apparatus substantially as hereinbefore described and illustrated respectively in Figures 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the accompanying drawings.

Specification, £1 1s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4190.—REGINALD AUBREY FESSENDEN, of Manteo, North Carolina, U.S.A., "*Improvements in apparatus for Signalling by Electo-magnetic Waves.*"—Dated 18th December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of means for the practically continuous generation of electro-magnetic waves or impulses, means for modifying or changing the character of such waves or impulses without interruption of their continuity, and an indicating means or mechanism at the receiving station operative by the electro-magnetic waves or impulses, substantially as set forth.

2. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of means for the practically continuous generation of electro-magnetic waves or impulses, means for continuously modifying or changing the character of such waves or impulses without interruption of their continuity, and an indicating mechanism at the receiving station operative by the electro-magnetic waves or impulses, substantially as set forth.

3. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of means for generating electro-magnetic waves or impulses, means for modifying or varying the character of a portion of such waves or impulses without interruption of their continuity, and an indicating mechanism at the receiving station operative by the electro-magnetic waves or impulses, substantially as set forth.

4. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of means for the generation of electro-magnetic waves or impulses of uniform character, means for continuously modifying or varying the character of a portion of such waves or impulses without interruption of their continuity and an indicating mechanism at the receiving station operative by the electro-magnetic waves or impulses, substantially as set forth.

5. In a system for transmitting sounds by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of means for the generation of electro-magnetic waves or impulses, means operative by sound waves or impulses for modifying or varying the character of the electro-magnetic waves or impulses without interruption of their continuity, and mechanism at the receiving station operative by the electro-magnetic waves or impulses, substantially as set forth.

6. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of means for the practically continuous generation of electro-magnetic waves or impulses normally of a predetermined character, means for changing the electrical constants of the sending conductor so as to change the degree of resonance between the generator and the sending conductor and thereby modify or change the character of such waves or impulses without interrupting their continuity, and mechanism at the receiving station operative by the electro-magnetic waves or impulses, substantially as set forth.

7. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of means for the practically continuous generation of electro-magnetic waves or impulses, means for modifying or changing the intensity of said waves or impulses without interrupting their continuity and a receiving conductor tuned to correspond with the sending conductor, whereby the receiving conductor will be effected by the electro-magnetic waves or impulses during only a portion of the time, substantially as set forth.

8. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of means for the practically continuous generation of electro-magnetic waves or impulses, and means for changing the resistance in the sending conductor, thereby modifying or changing the intensity of the electro-magnetic waves or impulses without interrupting their continuity, substantially as set forth.

9. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of means for the practically continuous generation of electro-magnetic waves or impulses normally of a predetermined character, means for modifying or changing the character of such waves or

impulses without interruption of their continuity, and mechanism at the receiving station operative by the electro-magnetic waves or impulses, substantially as set forth.

10. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of means for the practically continuous generation of electro-magnetic waves or impulses normally of a predetermined character, means for continuously modifying or changing the character of such waves or impulses without interruption of their continuity and indicating mechanism at the receiving station operative by the electro-magnetic waves or impulses, substantially as set forth.

11. In a system for the transmission of sounds by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of means for the generation of electro-magnetic waves or impulses normally of uniform character and means operative by sound waves or impulses for modifying or changing the character of the electro-magnetic waves or impulses without interruption of their continuity, substantially as set forth.

12. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of means for the practically continuous generation of electro-magnetic waves or impulses of uniform character, means for modifying the character of said waves or impulses without interruption of their continuity and indicating mechanism at the receiving station operative by the electro-magnetic waves or impulses, substantially as set forth

13. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic wave or impulses, the combination of means for the practically continuous generation of electro-magnetic waves or impulses of constant periodicity, means for modifying or changing the intensity of such waves without interruption of their continuity and an indicating mechanism at the receiving station operative by the electro-magnetic waves or impulses, substantially as set forth.

14. In a system for transmission of speech by electro-magnetic waves the combination at the sending station of means for the practically continuous generation of electro-magnetic waves a telephone transmitter for modifying the character of the waves or impulses, and a telephone receiver at the receiving station responsible to currents generated by the electro-magnetic waves, substantially as set forth.

15. In a system of signalling by electro-magnetic waves, the combination of means for the practically continuous generation of electro-magnetic waves or impulses of constant periodicity, means for changing the resistance of the sending conductor, thereby modifying or changing the intensity of such waves or impulses without interruption of their continuity, and an indicating mechanism at the receiving station operative by the electro-magnetic waves or impulses, substantially as set forth.

Specification, 13s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4192.—FREDERICK DUNN, of 18 Gordon Avenue, Kew, Victoria, Accountant (assignee of Joseph Bartlett Davies), "*An improved Nail or Screw for securing Corrugated Iron.*"—Dated 18th December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. A nail or screw for the purpose specified having a soft metal bearing part or surface under the solid head, secured by being made to overlap the periphery of head without covering the head and by fitting above projections on or into indentations formed in the shank of the blank nail, such projections being either left as existing before attachment of soft metal part, or forced upward during attachment of said soft metal part substantially as described and shown.

2. A nail or screw for the purpose specified having a soft metal bearing part or surface as B secured under the solid head by fitting about the periphery of head, and by being clamped under the head by burrs formed from webs on the nail shank substantially as described and shown.

3. A nail or screw for the purpose specified having a soft metal bearing part, sheathing or ring secured under the head by its fitting about the periphery of head substantially as described and shown.

4. A nail or screw for the purpose specified having a soft metal bearing part or sheathing secured under the head by the inner edge of the soft metal part passing to above burrs or projections formed about the shank of nail substantially as described and shown.

5. A nail or screw for the purpose specified having a soft metal bearing part or sheathing secured under the head by portions of the inner edge of the soft metal part passing into indentation formed in the shank substantially as described and shown.

6. A nail or screw for the purpose specified composed of a hard metal solid head nail or screw combined with a soft metal bearing part or surface sheathing or ring secured and affixed to the hard metal head and shank of nail without the aid of a washer or washers substantially in the manner herein described and as shown in the drawings.

Specification, 6s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4193.—RICHARD SPARROW, of Perth, Western Australia, Licensed Patent Agent (*Henry Chitty*), "*Improvements in Dynamo Electric Machinery.*"—Dated 18th December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. For a dynamo electric machine, a pole piece provided with a plurality of ventilation passages parallel with the direction of rotation of the machine of diminishing area in the direction outward from the polar face, each such passage communicating in such a manner with an outwardly expanding transverse channel dividing the pole piece into substantially equal parts, the narrowest part of which channel is in the polar face, that the combined effective area of all the passages and the transverse channel at the point where they merge into one is either equal to or preferably somewhat greater than the combined effective area of all the passages and the transverse channel taken at the polar face.

2. A dynamo electric machine having ventilation passages and channels in its field magnet arranged substantially as described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Specification, 2s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4194.—RICHARD SPARROW, of Perth, Western Australia, Licensed Patent Agent (*Ball Check Light Company*), "*Improved adjustable Gas Check.*"—Dated 18th December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. A combined spreader and adjustable gas check comprising an internally sharp edged seat, a generally spheroidal part adapted to said seat, a support connected with and extending downwards from said spheroidal part for positively adjusting it in respect to said seat, and means for relatively raising and lowering one of said elements to regulate the flow of gas, substantially as described.

2. A combined spreader and adjustable gas check comprising an internally cylindrical sharp edged seat, a generally spheroidal part adapted to said seat, and positive means for shifting one of said elements in respect to the other to regulate the flow of gas, substantially as described.

3. A combined spreader and adjustable gas check comprising an internally cylindrical seat, a generally spheroidal part, a support connected with and extending downwards from said spheroidal part for positioning it above and in proximity with the seat, and means for raising and lowering one of said elements in respect to the other to regulate the flow of gas, substantially as described

4. A combined spreader and adjustable gas check comprising an internally cylindrical sharp edged seat, a generally spheroidal part arranged above and in proximity with the seat, and means for holding said spheroidal part captive and for shifting one of said elements in respect to the other to regulate the flow of gas, substantially as described.

5. A combined spreader and adjustable gas check comprising a cylindrical gas tube having a sharp discharge edge which constitutes a seat, a captive spheroidal part above and in proximity with said seat, and means for raising and lowering the one in respect to the other to regulate the supply of gas, substantially as described.

6. In combination, a gas tube and collar, a screw-thread connection interposed between them whereby they are movable in respect to each other, a seat carried by one of said parts, a check and spreader arranged above and in proximity with the seat, a device extending downward from the check and spreader and connected with one of said movable parts, and an air-mixing tube mounted above said parts and provided with air inlet openings and surrounding said device substantially as described.

7. In combination, a base, a part capable of being raised and lowered on the base and provided with a seat, a support extending up from the base through said seat, and a check and spreader detachably connected with said support, substantially as described.

8. In combination, a base, a part capable of being raised and lowered on the base and provided with a seat, a support extending up from the base through the seat, and a check and spreader connected with said support, substantially as described.

9. The combination with a gas tube the mouth of which constitutes a seat, of a generally spheroidal check and spreader adapted to said seat, and means for effecting a positive adjustment of said check and spreader in respect to said seat to regulate the flow of gas, substantially as described.

10. A gas check comprising a seat through which gas is discharged, a valve-member arranged to co-operate with the seat, means for positively positioning said seat and member to regulate and practically prevent the passage of gas to extinguish the main light, and notches or grooves between the seat and member for supporting a pilot light when the main light is extinguished, substantially as described.

Specification, 6s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4195.—WILLIAM SANDOVER, of London; ALFRED SANDOVER, of Perth; CYRIL WALTER WALKER, of Fremantle, and JOHN JAMES, of Perth, (assignees of George Cresswell), "*An improved Lid-fastening for Sanitary Pans.*"—Dated 19th December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. In lids for sanitary pans an iron bar across the top of the lid working in a slot on a central spindle, substantially as shown and described.

2. In lids for sanitary pans an iron bar across the top of the lid being fitted with a clip or hook at each end for gripping the iron rim on the pan, and having a lever at one end by which the fastening of the lid is completed and the lid firmly compressed against the top edge of the pan, substantially as shown and described

3. In lids for sanitary pans the combination of the lid generally in use with such pans with the iron bar as described in Claim No. 1, and with the iron bar and lever as described in Claim No. 2.

Specification, 2s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4199.—PERFECTION BLIND AND LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, of care of Nevin John Loos, 113 East State Street, Trenton, in the County of Mercer, State of New Jersey, United States of America (assignee of Charles Francis Filor), "*Blind Stitching Sewing Machines.*"—Dated 23rd December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. A blind stitch sewing machine characterised by a reciprocating presser foot, a spring pressed work carrying lever fulcrumed upon the bed plate, under the presser foot, and having a straight edge extending in both directions laterally beyond the presser foot, about which edge the material to be worked upon may be folded and fed by the feed dog from above the lever, where the material is under and against the presser foot, around the straight edge thereof and below the lever, and then between the lever and said dog, whereby the needle of the machine may penetrate the fold of the material at the straight edge and form stitching invisible from one side of the material.

2. A blind stitch sewing machine, characterised by a straight edged work carrying lever, about which the material is folded to form a fold at the straight edge; a notched plate adjustably mounted upon the lever, said notches being spaced for the various widths of stitches provided for by the different amplitudes of lateral vibrations of the needle of the machine, whereby blind stitching of different lengths or depths may be produced.

3. A blind stitch sewing machine, characterised by a straight edged work carrying lever, about which the material is folded to form a fold at the straight edge; a notched plate adjustably mounted upon the lever, said notches being spaced for the various widths of stitches provided for by the different amplitudes of lateral vibrations of the needle of the machine, whereby blind stitching of different lengths or depths may be produced, the said plate having also a single notch at one portion and the needle being adapted to have no lateral vibration, whereby the stitching may be varied to produce the stitches all in substantially the same straight line, lying perpendicular to said straight edge during the operation of sewing.

4. A blind stitch sewing machine, characterised by a lever provided with various notched adjustable passages for the needle, the notches having index numbers, mechanism for varying the lateral vibrations of the needle from zero to a predetermined maximum, and index numbers arranged in conjunction with said mechanism, to correspond with the aforementioned numbers, whereby the notches may be adjusted to suit the amplitude of the vibrations of the needle.

5. A blind stitch sewing machine, characterised by a work carrying lever provided with notches arranged in pairs and a single notch, a needle and laterally vibratory needle bar, and a pitman and regulator for determining the amplitude of the vibrations.

6. A blind stitch sewing machine, characterised by a work carrying lever for holding the cloth folded from the top to under the same, a knee operated mechanism arranged to engage the underside of said work carrying lever to raise the same from the feed dog of said machine, and a spring partially resisting the raising of the lever.

7. A blind stitch sewing machine, characterised by a fulcrumed spring pressed work carrying lever, a reciprocating needle bar, a presser foot bearing upon said lever, and means for communicating motion

intermittently from the needle bar to the presser foot, whereby said lever may intermittently rise for permitting the easy feeding of the material by the feed dog.

8. A blind stitch sewing machine, having a feed dog, a spring pressed fulcrumed work carrying lever, a projection on the lever bearing against said feed dog; the bed of the machine having a depression under said lever.

9. A blind stitch sewing machine, consisting of elements in combination substantially as hereinbefore shown and described, whereby the stitching or threads forming the stitches are invisible upon one side of the material sewed.

10. A blind stitch sewing machine, having a work carrier over which the work is folded so that the needle may pass through the material and just escape the carrier, and means for varying the lateral throw of the needle, whereby the character of the stitching may be varied.

Specification, 18s. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4205.—CHARLES JAMES COVENTRY, of Port Augusta, in the State of South Australia, Accountant (assignee of Thomas Ward), "*An improved Chemical Preparation or Combination for destroying Vermin, and apparatus connected therewith.*"—Dated 23rd December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. The herein described preparation consisting of charcoal which has been soaked in a solution containing approximately three pounds (3lbs) by weight of arsenic and three pounds (3lbs.) by weight of cyanide of potassium (diluted with a sufficiency of water to enable it to moisten a ton of charcoal or thereabouts) said charcoal subsequently being freed from superfluous moisture substantially as described.

2. The application and use of combined fumes from burning charcoal cyanide of potassium and arsenic substantially as hereinbefore described.

3. A cartridge such as Q^1 of cylindrical or semi-cylindrical shape provided with perforated ends such as T.T. arranged within an outer cylinder for the reception of a chemical preparation substantially as described and as illustrated.

4. The combination of a plug such as M provided with locking gear, extension plates such as P, and a cartridge such as Q, as and for the purposes set forth.

5. The combination of a rotating fan provided with a driving handle and speed gear, a cone-shaped cylinder, a plug and a cartridge arranged together substantially as described and as illustrated

6. The combination of a flexible hose with an outer cylinder, a rotating fan, and a plug and cartridge arranged together, substantially as described and as illustrated in the drawings as and for the purposes set forth.

7. A cylinder as A having one end closed, said cylinder being provided with a division plate in the form of a perforated screen T^1 at or near its centre and a perforated outlet as T^2 or the equivalent thereof substantially as described and as illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawings.

8. In a cylinder for use in connection with the destruction of vermin an inlet for air as E^1 an inlet for the charge as R^1 and a door or cover W for same, a perforated division plate as T^1 and a perforated outlet T^2 all arranged substantially as described and as illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawings as and for the purposes set forth.

Specification, 9s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No 4207.—JOHN DAVID WILSON, of St. Leonards, in the State of New South Wales, Brick Manufacturer, "*Improvements in Brick-kilns.*"—Dated 23rd December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. In brick-kilns a continuous flue overlying the chambers of the kiln and connected thereto by means of smaller flues and valves, in such a manner that the hot gases from the burning bricks must pass on their way to chimney, the apertures through which the vapours from the drying bricks are ascending, substantially as described and as illustrated.

2 In brick-kilns the construction of the arches in sections having a sufficient space between each to form the cross lines of feed holes, substantially as described and as illustrated in the drawings.

Specification, 3s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4212.—FREDERICK BRANDT, of 422 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Lamp Manufacturer, "*Improvements in Pumps for Kerosene and other Liquids.*"—Dated 30th December, 1902.

Claims:—

1. In pumps for kerosene and other liquids the combination of a pump barrel with one or more cutters having points thereon the upper portion of said cutters being secured to the said barrel all as and for the purposes hereinbefore described and as illustrated in the drawings.

2 In pumps for kerosene and other liquids the combination of a pump barrel with a suction valve seating integral with which seating are cutters having points thereon, said seating and the upper ends of the said cutters being secured inside the said pump barrel in one operation all as and for the purposes hereinbefore described and as illustrated in the drawings.

Specification, 2s. 6d. Drawings on application.

Application No. 4225.—LUDWIG CHRIST, of Ring Strasee, 10A, Kaiserslautern, Bavaria, Germany, Technologist, "*Improvements in Stone-boring Apparatus.*"—Dated 6th January, 1903.

Claims;—

1. A stone boring apparatus provided with exchangeable boring bits, the conically-shaped ends of which are placed into suitable recesses of the boring head and are held firmly together by a ring which is pressed against the conical ends of the boring bits when the borer is at work, thereby preventing their loosening substantially as described.

2 The combination with the stone-boring apparatus described of a rinsing or washing device.

Specification, 2s. Drawings on application.

R. G. FERGUSON,
Registrar of Patents.

Renewal Fees paid on Patents from 24th to 31st January, 1903.

Fees payable before the end of the seventh year in respect of the seven following years:—

No. 825.—McCulloch, J.
No. 865.—Preston, E. J., and Gill, A. B.

Fees payable before the end of the fourth year in respect of the three following years:—

No. 2383.—Burton, W. J.
No. 2398.—May, C.
No. 2449.—Smith, W. S.

Applications for Patents.

JANUARY 24TH—31ST, 1903.

[Where Provisional Specification accompanies Application an asterisk is affixed.]

No.	Date.	Name.	Address.	Title.
*4251	27th Jan., 1903	Corslett, R.	Auckland, New Zealand	Improvement in corks or taps, high or low pressure.
*4252	27th Jan., 1903	Pullin, H.	Broken Hill, New South Wales	Improvements in skylights.
*4253	27th Jan., 1903	Smith, A. A. S....	Aberdeen, New South Wales	Improvements in strap seal locks.
4254	28th Jan., 1903	Fletcher, F. J.	Upper Clapton, London, England	Improvements in apparatus for aerating or carbonating liquids.
4255	28th Jan., 1903	Fletcher, F. J.	Upper Clapton, London, England	Improvements in and connected with apparatus for filling bottles or other vessels with liquids and stoppering them.
*4256	29th Jan., 1903	Jarvie, W. P. (assignee of Storer, J.)	Melbourne, Victoria	An improved method of air purification, specially applicable to the working faces of mines and quarries.
4257	29th Jan., 1903	Crothers, J.	Perth, W.A. ...	Ferro-granolithic composition for pavements and such like.
*4258	31st Jan., 1903	Hollenworth, W. H. H. ...	Brisbane, Queensland	Improvements in or relating to starting machines for racehorses.

Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office, Perth, 6th February, 1903.

APPLICATIONS for Letters Patent, accompanied by Provisional Specifications, which have been accepted from 24th to 31st January, 1903 :—

Application No. 4139.—JAMES ALSTON, of Maffra Street, South Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, Windmill Manufacturer, "*An Improved Water Trough.*"—Dated 25th November, 1902.

Application No. 4161.—EDWARD HASSELBACH, of Wandsworth Road, Surrey Hills, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, Electrical Engineer, "*An improved game called Roulette Billiards, and appliances for same.*"—Dated 3rd December, 1902.

Application No. 4163.—FREDERICK SAUL ORNSTIEN, of Macaulay Road, Kensington, in the State of Victoria, Australia, Manufacturer of Rubber Goods, "*Improvements in apparatus to be used in the manufacture of wheel tyre covers.*"—Dated 3rd December, 1902.

Application No. 4164.—FREDERICK SAUL ORNSTIEN, of Macaulay Road, Kensington, in the State of Victoria, Australia, Manufacturer of Rubber Goods, "*Improved method of and means for shaping covers of wheel tyres.*"—Dated 3rd December, 1902.

Application No. 4172.—PAUL EMANUEL SAGNOL, of Prince Alfred Hotel, Petrie Terrace, Brisbane, in the State of Queensland, Commonwealth of Australia, Mechanical Engineer, and THOMAS TONKS, of Elizabeth Street, Brisbane, in the said State, in the said Commonwealth, Electrician, "*Internal Automatic Relief Valve.*"—Dated 8th December, 1902.

Application No. 4204, EDWARD HOLL MILLER, Fellow of the Chemical Society, of 81 Chardmore Road, Clapton Common, in the County of London, England, and CECIL QUENNELL, Gentleman, of 7 Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, in the City and County of London, England, "*A method for the treatment of refractory ores.*"—Dated 23rd December, 1902.

Application No. 4210.—HENRY MOORE SUTTON, EDWIN GOODWIN STEELE, WALTER LIVINGSTON STEELE, and WILLIAM FOLSETTER, all of Dallas, in the County of Dallas and State of Texas, United States of America, Manufacturers, "*Improvements in Electro-stating Magnetic Separators.*"—Dated 30th December, 1902.

Application No. 4223.—DANIEL WEBSTER BALCH, of 2400 Fillmore Street, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, United States of America, Mining Engineer, "*Improvements in Electro-magnetic Railway Traction.*"—Dated 5th January, 1903.

Application No. 4225.—HYAM NATHAN and RUPERT RHODES, of Coolgardie, Western Australia, Metallurgical Chemists and Assayers, "*Process for the extraction of gold from sulphides or other refractory ores.*"—Dated 10th January, 1903.

R. G. FERGUSON, Registrar of Patents.

Index of Applicants for Patents.

JANUARY 24TH—31ST, 1903.

Name.	Title.	No.	Date.
Cosslett, R.	Improvement in cocks or taps, high or low pressure ...	4251	27th Jan., 1903
Crothers, J.	Ferro-granolithic composition for pavements and such like	4257	29th Jan., 1903
Fletcher, F. J.	Improvements in apparatus for aerating or carbonating liquids	4254	28th Jan., 1903
Fletcher, F. J.	Improvements in and connected with apparatus for filling bottles or other vessels with liquids and stoppering them	4255	28th Jan , 1903
Hollenworth, W. H. H.	Improvements in or relating to starting machines for racehorses	4258	31st Jan., 1903
Jarvie, W. P. (Assignee of Storer, J.)	An improved method of air purification, specially applicable to the working faces of mines and quarries	4256	29th Jan., 1903
Pullen, H.	Improvements in skylights	4252	27th Jan., 1903
Smith, A. A. S.	Improvements in strap seal locks	4253	27th Jan., 1903
Storer, J.	*Vide* Jarvie, W. P.	4256	29th Jan., 1903

Index of Subjects of Patents Applications.

JANUARY 24TH—31ST, 1903.

Title.	Name.	No.	Date.
Aeration	Fletcher, F. J.	4254	28th Jan., 1903
Air Purification	*Vide* Noxious Fumes (removal from faces of mines)	4256	29th Jan., 1903
Bottles—Filling with Liquids	*Vide* Filling Bottles	4255	28th Jan., 1903
Carbonating Liquids	*Vide* Aeration	4254	28th Jan., 1903
Cocks	*Vide* Taps	4251	27th Jan., 1903
Ferro-granolithic Composition	Crothers, J.	4257	29th Jan., 1903
Filling Bottles	Fletcher, F. J.	4255	28th Jan., 1903
Horse-racing	*Vide* Starting Machines	4258	31st Jan., 1903
Locks (for straps)	Smith, A. A. S.	4253	27th Jan., 1903
Noxious Fumes (removal from faces of mines)	Jarvie, W. P.	4256	29th Jan., 1903
Pavements, Composition for	*Vide* Ferro-granolithic Composition	4257	29th Jan., 1903
Skylights	Pullen, H.	4252	27th Jan., 1903
Starting Machines	Hollenworth, W. H. H.	4258	31st Jan., 1903
Taps	Cosslett, R.	4251	27th Jan., 1903
Vessels	*Vide* Bottles	4255	28th Jan., 1903

Index of Patentees.

JANUARY 24TH—31ST, 1903.

Name.	Title.	No.	Date.	*Gazette.* Date.	No.	Page.
Aird, A. B.	*Vide* Selwood, J.	4088	20th Oct., 1902	28th Nov., 1902	48	4467
Börs, O.	Improvements in sheep shears	4051	17th Sept., 1902	21st Nov., 1902	47	4425
Brümmer, D.	Improvements in or relating to portable buildings	4112	5th Nov., 1902	21st Nov., 1902	47	4425
Cowan, J.	Improvements relating to water-tube boilers	4093	23rd Oct., 1902	28th Nov., 1902	48	4468
Godfrey, A.	An improved machine for wrapping and packing cigarettes and like goods	4090	21st Oct., 1902	28th Nov., 1902	48	4467
Goode, Durrant, and Company, Limited (Assignee of Payne, L. R.)	An improved water-bag filter and cooler combined	4108	4th Nov., 1902	21st Nov., 1902	47	4425
Loring, F. H.	Improvements and means for operating electric percussion drills and other apparatus, including motors	4092	23rd Oct, 1902	28th Nov., 1902	48	4468
Marcard, F. T. H. M. J.	An improved reciprocatory motor	4099	28th Oct., 1902	28th Nov., 1902	48	4468
Payne, L. R.	*Vide* Goode, Durrant, & Company, Ltd.	4108	4th Nov., 1902	21st Nov., 1902	47	4425
Selwood, J. (Assignee of Aird, A. B.)	Improved method of and apparatus for purifying and heating feed water to prevent the incrustation of steam boilers, and to economise fuel	4088	20th Oct., 1902	28th Nov., 1902	48	4467

Index of Subjects of Patents granted.

JANUARY 24TH—31ST, 1903.

Title.	Name.	No.	Date.	*Gazette.* Date.	No.	Page.
Boilers	*Vide* Water-tube boilers	4093	23rd Oct., 1902	28th Nov., 1902	48	4468
Buildings (portable)	*Vide* Portable buildings	4112	5th Nov., 1902	21st Nov., 1902	48	4425
Cigarettes (machine for wrapping and packing)	Godfrey, A.	4099	21st Oct., 1902	28th Nov., 1902	48	4468
Drills (electric percussion)	Loring, F. H.	4092	23rd Oct., 1902	28th Nov., 1902	48	4468
Heating water	*Vide* Purifying water	4088	20th Oct., 1902	28th Nov., 1902	48	4467
Motor	Marcard, F. T. H. M. J.	4099	28th Oct., 1902	28th Nov., 1902	48	4468
Portable buildings	Brümmer, D.	4112	5th Nov., 1902	21st Nov., 1902	48	4425
Purifying water	Selwood, J.	4088	20th Oct, 1902	28th Nov., 1902	48	4467
Shears	*Vide* Sheep shears	4051	17th Sept., 1902	21st Nov., 1902	47	4425
Sheep shears	Börs, O.	4051	17th Sept., 1902	21st Nov., 1902	47	4425
Steam boilers (prevention of incrustation)	*Vide* Water	4088	20th Oct, 1902	28th Nov., 1902	48	4467
Water	*Vide* Purifying and heating water	4088	20th Oct., 1902	28th Nov., 1902	48	4467
Water bag	Goode, Durrant, & Co., Ltd.	4108	4th Nov., 1902	21st Nov., 1902	47	4425
Water-tube boilers (marine)	Cowan, J.	4093	23rd Oct., 1902	28th Nov., 1902	48	4468

Trade Marks.

Patent Office, Trade Marks Branch,
Perth, 6th F bruary, 1903.

IT is hereby notified that I have received the undermentioned Applications for the Registration of Trade Marks.

Any person or persons intending to oppose such applications must leave particulars in writing, in duplicate (on Form F), of his or their objections thereto, within two calendar months from the date of this *Gazette*.

A fee of £1 is payable with such notice.

In the case of an Application in which have been inserted a statement and disclaimer (or a disclaimer only), a copy of the same is printed in *italics* in connection with the advertisement.

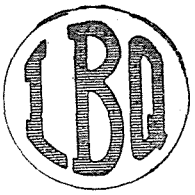
R. G. FERGUSON,
Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks.

Applications Nos. 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, dated 28th November, 1902; and Application No. 2669, dated 12th December, 1902.—FELTEN & GUILLEAUME CARLSWERK ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT, of Mulheim-on-the-Rhine, in the German Empire. Application No. 2650, to register in Class 5, in respect of Wire of any metal (the precious metals excepted) Plates, Sheet Metal, Barb Wire, Fencing Wire, Spelter. Application No. 2651, to register in Class 13, in respect of Wire Ropes, Wire Mats, Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Chains, Tubes. Application No. 2652, to register in Class 40, in respect of India-rubber and Gutta-percha goods. Application No. 2653, to register in Class 50, in respect of Cordage, Rope, and Twine; and Application No. 2669, to register in Class 8, in respect of Telegraph Cables, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation :—

The essential particulars of the Trade Mark are the following :—A Trident, the letters "F" and "G," and the word "Neptune."

The said Trade Mark having been used by the applicants and their predecessors in business in respect of the articles mentioned for twelve years before the 1st day of January, 1885.

Application No. 2682, dated 30th December, 1902.—PARIS MEDICINE Co., of 2622 Pine Street, St. Louis, United States of America, and 28 Shoe Lane, London, England, Manufacturing Chemists, to register in Class 3, in respect of Chemical Substances prepared for use in Medicine and Pharmacy, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation :—



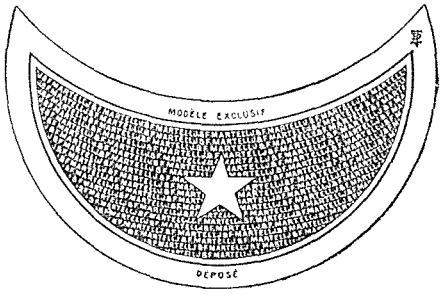
The essential particular of this Trade Mark is the distinctive device.

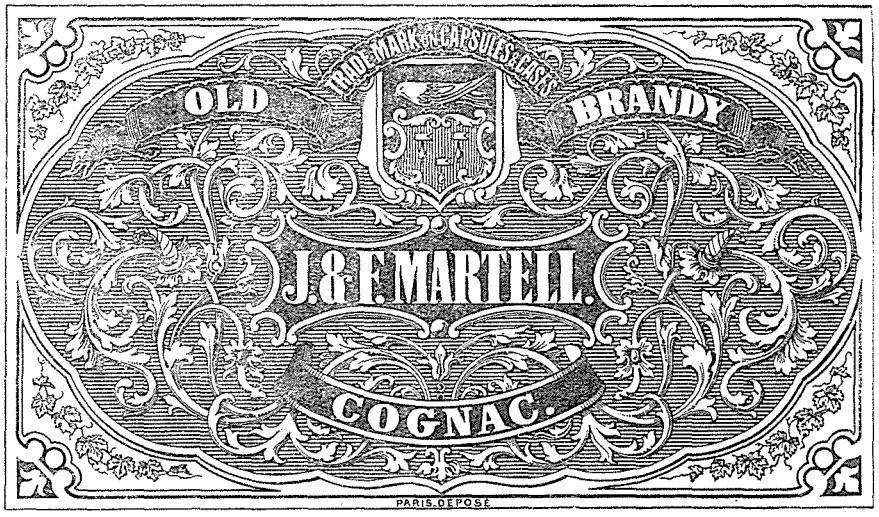
Application No. 2683, dated 30th December, 1902.—PARIS MEDICINE Co, of 2622 Pine Street, St. Louis, United States of America, and 28 Shoe Lane, London, England, Manufacturing Chemists, to register in Class 3, in respect of Chemical Substances prepared for use in Medicine and Pharmacy, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation :—

LAXATIVE
BROMO QUININE

The essential particular of this Trade Mark is the distinctive device.

Application No. 2699, dated 15th January, 1903.—EDOUARD MARTELL, trading as "Martell & Co.," of Cognac, in the Republic of France, Brandy Merchants, to register in Class 43, in respect of Fermented Liquors and Spirits, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation :—





The essential particular of the above Mark consists of the distinctive label.

Application No. 2702, dated 27th January, 1903.—J. LYONS & Co., LIMITED, of Cadby Hall, Kensington, London, England, Merchants, Blenders, Purveyors, and Refreshment Contractors, to register in Class 43, in respect of Whisky, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation:—

THROGMORTON

Applications Nos. 2704, 2705, 2706, dated 29th January, 1903.—D. & W. MURRAY, LIMITED, of Barrack Street, Perth, Western Australia; Gawler Place, Adelaide, South Australia; 28 Finsbury Street, London, England, and elsewhere, Warehousemen. Application No. 2704, to register in Class 34, in respect of Woollen and Worsted Goods. Application No. 2705, to register in Class 35, in respect of Flannels, Blankets, etc.; and Application No. 2706, to register in Class 50, in respect of Rugs, a Trade Mark, of which the following is a representation:—

BA-BA.

Notice.

Re Trade Mark Application No. 2623.

NOTICE is hereby given that Application No. 2623, for the Registration of a Trade Mark by SYDNEY BERCHDOLT, of 331 Hay Street, Perth, Western Australia, Accountant, in Class 42, in respect of Substances used as Food or as Ingredients in Food, except baking powder, advertised in the Patent Supplement of the *Government Gazette* of the 12th December, 1902, No. 50, page 4587, has been withdrawn.

R. G. FERGUSON,
Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks.

List of Trade Mark Applications refused by Registrar.

24TH—31ST JANUARY, 1903.

Application No. 2429, in the name of JAMES WATSON & Co., Limited, of 97 Seagate, Dundee, Scotland, Distillers, to register in Class 43, in respect of Whisky.

Alphabetical List of Registrants of Trade Marks.

JANUARY 24TH—31ST.

Name.	Goods.	Class.	No.	Date.	*Gazette.* No.	*Gazette.* Date.	*Gazette.* Page.
West Australian Goldfields Affiliated Unions of Tailors and Tailoresses	Articles of Clothing	38	2454	21st April, 1902	39	26th Sept., 1902	3950

Index of Goods for which Trade Marks have been registered.

JANUARY 24TH—31ST, 1903.

Goods.	Name.	No.	Date.	Class.	*Gazette.* No.	*Gazette.* Date.	*Gazette.* Page.
Clothing	West Australian Goldfields Affiliated Unions of Tailors and Tailoresses	2454	21st April, 1902	38	39	26th Sept., 1902	3950

By Authority: WM. ALFRED WATSON Government Printer, Perth.